and the need to create a subsidised housing pool for the economically and socially weaker section of society; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto, by way of providing more teeth to the Act, in place of repealing it?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): (a) and (b) Prime Minister's Office has sent copies of letters signed by sixty four Members of Parliament requesting the Prime Minister not to repeal the Act. Keeping in view the poor performance of the Act and also the fact that the Act has failed to achieve the objectives for which it was enacted, the Govt. decided on 12.5.98 to repeal the ULC Act. After repeal of the Act it is expected that better land assembly and development will take place. More land will be available for urban housing. As per the estimates available, the existing housing shortage in urban areas in 1997 was 7.57 million dwelling unit. The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Repealing Bill, 1998 (No. 56/1998) was introduced in Lok Sabha on 11.6.98.

Educated Unemployed Youths

2884. SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of schemes/ projects etc. launched/undertaken to assist educated urban youths during the preceding five years; and

(b) what has been the level of achievements in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) So far Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment is concerned there is no specific scheme for educated urban youths. However, two centrally sponsored schemes, namely, Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY), and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) were being implemented in the urban areas of the country for providing employment opportunities to the urban poor.

NRY:— NRY was launched in October, 1989 in the country with the objective of providing self-employment and wage-employment opportunities to the urban poor living below the poverty line without linking to any educational status. The scheme has been wound up from December, 1997.

PMIUPEP:— PMIUPEP was implemented in States/UTs during the period November, 1995 to November, 1997. One of the components of PMIUPEP scheme was self-employment through setting up micro enterprises and skill development. Persons having education upto IXth standard could be benefitted under this component. Both the NRY and PMIUPEP have been replaced by the SJSRY from 1.12.97.

(b) Achievements under the schemes are as follows:—

Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)

Year	No. of beneficiaries assisted to set up micro units.	No. of mandays of work generated (figures in lakhs)
1993-94	1,52,308	72.17
1994-95	1,24,592	44.85
1995-96	1,25,316	54.71
1996-97	1,34,267	22.89
1997-98	1,10,643	38.99

PMIUPEP:— 11772 beneficiaries were assisted under the self-employment component of PMIUPEP.

SJSRY:—As the scheme has been launched recently it is to early to report progress.